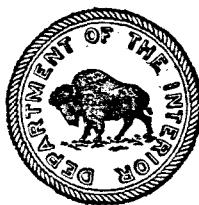


SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR
THE DEAF
TO THE
SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
1918

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
Officers of the institution, 1917-18-----	3
Health-----	5
Changes in the corps of officers and teachers-----	5
Course of instruction-----	6
Lectures-----	6
Finances-----	6
Estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920-----	8
New dormitory-----	9
Exercises of Presentation Day-----	9
Conferring of degrees-----	11
Appendix A:	
Catalogue of students and pupils, 1917-18-----	12
Appendix B:	
Faculty and officers of Gallaudet College, 1918-19-----	14
Department of articulation and normal instruction-----	14
Faculty and officers of Kendall School, 1918-19-----	14
Domestic department-----	14
Students and pupils admitted, 1918-19-----	15
Appendix C:	
Regulations-----	16
Appendix D:	
Remarks at the dedication of Sophia Fowler Hall-----	17
Appendix E:	
Address of Dr. Robert Patterson-----	19
Appendix F:	
Address of Dr. David Jayne Hill-----	23
Appendix G:	
Announcements by President Hall-----	26

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

Patron.—Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Secretary.—Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce.

Treasurer.—George X. McLanahan, Esq.

Directors.—Hon. John F. Shafrroth, Senator from Colorado; Hon. John E. Raker, Member of Congress from California; Hon. Stephen G. Porter, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, representing the Congress of the United States; Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D., of Connecticut¹; Theodore W. Noyes, Esq.; Charles H. Stockton, LL. D.; Judge Martin A. Knapp; Dr. David Jayne Hill, of the District of Columbia; John B. Wight, Esq., of New York; the president, the secretary, and the treasurer of the institution.

FACULTY OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE, 1917-18.

Emeritus president and professor of moral and political science.—Edward Miner Gallaudet, Ph. D., LL. D.²

President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward Allen Fay, M. A., Ph. D., Sc. D., Litt. D.

Professor of English and history.—John Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of mathematics and Latin.—Amos G. Draper, M. A., Litt. D.²

Professor of natural science.—Charles Russell Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of English and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

Professor of mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Assistant professor of Latin and in charge of the college women.—Elizabeth Peet, B. A.

Librarian and instructor in English and mathematics.—Helen Northrop, B. A.

Instructor in Latin and natural science.—Victor O. Skyberg, M. A.

Instructor in mathematics and physical director.—Frederick H. Hughes, M. A.

Instructor in agriculture.—Harley D. Drake, B. A., M. S.

Emeritus instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

Instructor in English and history.—Irving S. Fusfeld, M. A.

Instructor in applied art and drawing.—Charlotte E. Weiss.

Instructor in gymnastics.—Helen Devreaux.

Instructor in printing.—Altamont M. Rogers.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION AND NORMAL INSTRUCTION, 1917-18.

In charge.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Instructors.—Lyman Steed, M. A.; Annie E. Jameson; Sarah H. Porter, M. A.

Normal students.—Helen Bailey, Mitchell College, North Carolina; Dorothy Long, Council Bluffs High School, Iowa; Miriam Michaels, Fort Smith High School, Arkansas.

FACULTY OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL, 1917-18.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Principal.—Lyman Steed, M. A.

Instructors.—Helen Fay; Musa Marbut, M. A.; Grace D. Ely; Lilly Gwin, B. A.; Elizabeth Thompson.

Instructor in art and manual training.—Margaret Wafter.

Instructor in cooking and sewing.—Agnes Suman.

¹ Died Sept. 26, 1917.

² Died Nov. 3, 1917.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT, 1917-18.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.

Attending physician.—Harry H. Donnally, M. D.

Dentist.—J. A. Taylor, D. D. S.

Matron, Gallaudet College.—Mrs. Cora V. Troup.

Girls' matron, Kendall School.—Mrs. Edith Reese¹; Rose E. Bramble.

Boys' matron, Kendall School.—Mrs. Carrie R. Timberlake.

Boys' supervisor.—Robert Fuller.

Girls' supervisor.—Jennie V. Kennedy¹; Sallie E. Kneass.

Master of shop.—Norman Herrington.

Gardener.—Edward Mangum.

Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A., M. S.

Chief engineer.—William J. Muir.

¹ Resigned during the year.

REPORT OF THE COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF,
Kendall Green, Washington, D. C., August 27, 1918.

SIR: During the fiscal year July 1, 1917, through June 30, 1918, there were under instruction in the advanced department of the institution, known as Gallaudet College, 61 men and 53 women, a total of 114, representing the District of Columbia and 36 States. This is a decrease of three compared with the preceding year.

In the primary department, known as Kendall School, there were under instruction 25 boys and 28 girls, a total of 53, no change over the preceding year. Of the total in this department, 39 were admitted as beneficiaries of the District of Columbia.

There were admitted to the institution during the fiscal year 27 males and 26 females; discharged 26 males and 26 females.

A list of names of students and pupils who have been under instruction since July 1, 1917, and a list of those admitted for the school year 1918-19, will be found appended to this report.

HEALTH.

The usual standard of good health has prevailed among the students and pupils of the institution during the year.

Inoculation against typhoid fever is required of all new students and pupils.

In spite of increasing prices, the usual supply of wholesome food, carefully prepared, has been furnished to students and pupils, and this has no doubt aided in maintaining a high standard of health. No serious cases of illness have occurred during the year.

CHANGES IN THE CORPS OF OFFICERS AND TEACHERS.

Near the close of the fiscal year Miss Elizabeth Peet gave up her work as teacher in charge of the young women of the collegiate department. Miss Charlotte Weiss was given the position of teacher in charge of college women in addition to her regular work as instructor in applied art.

At the same time Miss Helen Northrop assumed the duties of instructor in gymnastics in addition to her other work.

Mr. Irving S. Fusfeld was granted leave of absence to enter the military service of the United States.

A list of officers for the year 1918-19 will be found appended to this report.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction was changed so as to require from all preparatory students two hours regular work per week in drawing instead of one hour as heretofore.

Applied art was made one of the optional courses for all sophomore and junior women.

A department of printing, equipped with cylinder press, job press, cutter, stitcher, and typesetting machine, was opened with an instructor in charge, and practical work in this line was offered as an optional course to qualified students. Almost all the printing required by the institution was done in this department by the instructor and students.

A special course in the conservation of food was given to young women students.

LECTURES.

The following special lectures have been delivered during the year:

IN THE COLLEGE.

Our Founder.....	.....	Dr. Fay
The Early Days of the College.....	.....	Dr. Hotchkiss
Aeronautics and Aviation.....	.....	Dr. Ely
Tuberculosis; its Cause and Prevention.....	.....	Prof. Day
Ancient Secrets of Measure—The Pyramid of Gizeh.....	.....	Prof. Allison
Venice, the Queen of the Adriatic.....	.....	Miss Peet
The United States Army.....	.....	Miss Northrop
The Origin and Development of the Domestic Horse.....	.....	Mr. Skyberg
The Heart of the Near East (Illustrated).....	.....	Mr. Hughes
The Care of the Feeble-Minded and Insane.....	.....	Mr. Fusfeld
George Washington, Farmer.....	.....	Mr. Drake

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Over the Top.....	.....	Mr. Steed
The Wonderful Pitcher.....	.....	Miss Bailey
Undine.....	.....	Miss Michaels

FINANCES.

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
HOUSEKEEPING DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries.....	\$1. 95	\$5, 461. 78			
Milk.....	17. 26	24. 33			
Meat.....	43. 87	4, 632. 35			
Groceries.....	8. 05	4, 175. 87			
Fruit and vegetables.....	3. 33	1, 589. 44			
Dairy produce.....	8. 74	1, 517. 18			
Bread and crackers.....	2. 77	1, 478. 79			
Fish.....		327. 55			
Prepared desserts.....	3. 00	459. 44			
Ice.....	.35	553. 10			
Supplies.....	4. 35	1, 002. 17			
Equipment.....	14. 95	883. 45			
Sundries.....	2. 20	194. 81			
Board.....	15. 00	.....		
Total.....	125. 82	22, 350. 26			
ADMINISTRATION AND OFFICE.					
Salaries.....				\$6, 868. 63	
Supplies.....				62. 03	
Equipment.....				97. 16	
Communication service.....				70. 06	
Printing.....				885. 98	
Auditing and account books.....				6. 60	
Sundries.....				23. 06	
Total.....				254. 87	
				1. 02	
				132. 55	8, 192. 75
 GROUNDS.					
Salaries.....				.75	3, 391. 00
Supplies.....					318. 44
Equipment.....					125. 55
Teaming.....					162. 57
Board and care of horses.....					12. 00

Finances—Continued.

	Receipts.	Expenses.		Receipts.	Expenses.
 GROUNDS—continued.					
Sundries.....	\$103.15	\$60.00	GARAGE—continued.		
Total.....	103.90	4,069.65	Sundries.....	\$4.70	\$31.86
 LAUNDRY.					
Salaries.....		1,526.97	Total.....	212.56	2,559.27
Supplies.....		98.20			
Equipment.....		27.19			
Sundries.....		20.10			
Total.....		1,672.46			
 FARM.¹					
Salaries.....		2,546.65	IMPROVEMENTS, RENEWALS, AND REPAIRS.		
Feed.....	48.12	4,908.10	Salaries.....	4.00	5,339.02
Plants and seeds.....		207.95	Materials and supplies.....	44.16	3,828.54
Supplies.....		403.14	Equipment.....		435.13
Live stock.....		119.00	Contracts.....	17.24	1,482.09
Equipment.....		165.99	Printing plant.....		7,000.00
Care of live stock.....		93.95	Sundries.....	2.22	1.87
Repairs.....		285.11	Total.....	67.62	18,086.65
Milk.....	1,405.57				
Fruit and vegetables.....	24.22				
Poultry and eggs.....	215.53				
Live stock.....	692.92				
Sundries.....	59.92	38.05			
Total.....	2,446.28	8,767.94			
 GALLAUDET COLLEGE.					
Salaries.....		22,549.95	KENDALL SCHOOL.		
Library supplies and equipment.....		421.04	Salaries.....		9,617.25
Laboratory supplies and equipment.....		70.78	Supplies.....		404.47
Supplies.....		171.66	Equipment.....		322.22
Equipment.....		770.12	Medical expenses.....		271.04
Medical expenses.....	207.99	836.31	Sundries.....		44.85
Printing office.....	792.54	487.77	Total.....	44.85	10,751.58
Sundries.....	140.35	278.51			
Total.....	1,140.88	25,586.14			
 NORMAL DEPARTMENT.					
Salaries.....		945.16	LIGHT, HEAT, AND POWER.		
 GARAGE.					
Salaries.....		590.68	Salaries.....		2,129.12
Gasoline and oil.....		387.38	Coal.....	.37	7,469.24
Supplies.....	2.86	345.41	Gas.....		1,095.58
Equipment.....	205.00	736.96	Supplies.....	7.20	120.92
Repairs.....		466.98	Equipment.....		139.66
			Sundries.....		107.62
			Total.....	7.57	11,062.14
 MISCELLANEOUS.					
			Traveling.....	26.43	499.32
			Students' merchandise.....	631.24	861.19
			Presents, subscriptions, and advances.....		30.09
			United States appropriations.....	103,252.84	
			Tuition, Gallaudet College.....	3,825.00	
			Tuition, Kendall School.....	4,315.00	
			Equipment, produce, and junk sold.....	100.32	
			Sundries.....	146.68	95.06
			Total.....	112,297.51	1,494.66
			Grand total.....	116,579.54	115,538.66
			Cash on hand July 1, 1917.....	946.60	
			Cash on hand June 30, 1918.....		1,987.48
				117,526.14	117,526.14

¹ In addition, the housekeeping department received produce and the grounds service valued at \$5,899.33, as follows: Milk, \$3,675.38; meat, \$820.61; fruit and vegetables, \$370.52; dairy produce, \$665.42; teaming, \$91.40; board of horses, \$276.

Statement of the treasurer for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

GENERAL FUND.

1917.

July 1. By balance.....		\$595.81
By 2 Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. coupons, at \$25.....		50.00
By 8 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. coupons, at \$22.50.....		180.00
By 2 Riggs Realty Co. coupons, at \$12.50.....		25.00
By 1 United States liberty bond coupon, at \$8.95.....		8.95

1917.			
July 1.	By 2 United States liberty bond coupons, at \$10		\$20.00
	By 6 months interest to Dec. 31, 1917, on balance in Union		
	Trust Co.		7.56
	By 6 months interest to June 30, 1918, on balance in Union		
	Trust Co.		8.37
Oct. 18.	To Union Trust Co., subscription to United States		
	liberty bond of 1917	\$500.00	
Dec. 31.	To G. X. McLanahan, bookkeeping expenses, treas-		
	urer's office, to Dec. 31, 1917	50.00	
1918.			
May 16.	To Union Trust Co., rent of safe deposit box to Apr.		
	6, 1919	4.00	
	To American Surety Co., of New York, premium on		
	bond of treasurer to Mar. 19, 1919	25.00	
June 30.	To balance	316.69	
			895.69
			895.69

MANUAL LABOR FUND.

1917.			
July 1.	By balance		\$302.90
	By 8 Southern Ry. Co. coupons, at \$25		200.00
	By 2 Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co. coupons, at \$22.50		45.00
1918.			
June 30.	To balance	\$547.90	
			547.90
			547.90

MEMORIAL ART FUND.

1917.			
July 1.	By balance		\$64.43
	By 5 United States 1898 coupons, at \$0.75		3.75
	By 3 Washington Ry. & Elec. Co. coupons, at \$10		30.00
1918.			
June 30.	To balance	\$98.18	
			98.18
			98.18

Summary of balances.

General fund		\$316.69
Manual labor fund		547.90
Memorial art fund		98.18
Total		962.77

ESTIMATES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1920.

The following estimates for the fiscal year to end June 30, 1920, have already been submitted:

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, for books and illustrative apparatus, and for general repairs and improvements, \$106,000.

For repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steamfitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds, \$10,000.

For painting and equipping new women's dormitory building and finishing grading and walks adjacent thereto, \$7,000.

The sum of \$106,000 asked for current expenses is an increase of \$8,000 over the sum received for the present fiscal year; \$2,000 of this is asked for the support of District of Columbia beneficiaries, and \$6,000 for general current expenses. It is believed that this sum will be needed to meet the increased cost of food, material, wages, and supplies required for the service of the institution. The policy of the

institution has been to use funds with the utmost care, but not to lower the quality of food, material, and equipment used, to the detriment of the institution, its pupils, and employees. It is to be noted, also, that Congress has provided 25 additional free scholarships in the advanced department of the institution, covering board and tuition, and that, therefore, provision should be gradually made for the increase in the number of beneficiaries in this department by an increase in the sum allowed for current expenses.

For a number of years past \$6,000 has been allowed for repairs to the buildings of the institution, including plumbing and steamfitting, and for repairs to pavements within the grounds. At the present price of labor and material, this sum cannot pay for much more than half the repairs it covered one or two years ago. Asphalt roadways of the institution need extensive repairing and widening to meet modern traffic demands. The roadway to the farm is also badly in need of repair. A conservative estimate of the value of the buildings, made by the assessor's office of the District of Columbia, has been fixed at approximately \$600,000. Our grounds comprise 103 acres with over a mile of walks and roadways. It is easy to see, therefore, that the estimate of \$10,000 for special repairs and improvements is really a very conservative one.

During the present fiscal year the sums appropriated for the erection of the new women's dormitory will have been expended. There will remain the painting of the walls of all rooms in this building, the furnishing of part of the dormitory with bedding and study furniture, and the completion of walks and roadways around the building. The sum of \$7,000, it is believed, will finally complete all the work on this splendid fireproof structure which has been most wisely provided for by Congress for the use of the young women and officers of the advanced department.

NEW DORMITORY.

During the month of November, 1917, one wing of the new women's dormitory was near enough completion to warrant its use by a part of the young women of the advanced department. The rest of the young women and their officers were moved in from temporary quarters during the month of January, 1918. While the grading outside of the building and painting and other necessary work inside has not yet been completed, the general arrangement and accommodations of the new building have been found very satisfactory. The fact that the building is thoroughly fireproof, and therefore safe at all times for deaf students, makes the addition of this building one of the most important benefactions of the Government to the institution since its foundation.

EXERCISES OF PRESENTATION DAY.

The fifty-fourth public anniversary of the collegiate department was held in the college chapel on Wednesday, May 1. Dr. Charles Wood, of the Church of the Covenant, offered the opening prayer.

Orations given by members of the graduating class were as follows:

The Japanese Garden, Mabel Irene Pearson, of Iowa.

Art, Trade, or Profession, Guibert Campbell Braddock, of Colorado.

Ali Baba's Cave, Regina Mary Olson, of Nebraska.

Dr. Robert Patterson, of the class of 1870, president of the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, gave the dedicatory address in connection with the new women's dormitory, Sophia Fowler Hall, named in honor of the mother of Edward Miner Gallaudet, founder of Gallaudet College and president of the institution for over 50 years.

In closing, Dr. Patterson suggested the possibility and desirability of a memorial to Edward Miner Gallaudet in the form of an administration building to be erected by the alumni of the college. At the close of his address, the president was enabled to announce that already a fund of some \$5,000 had been pledged toward such a building, \$1,000 of which was provided for in a bequest from Dr. Gallaudet himself.

It was also announced that \$10,000 from the estate of Dr. Amos G. Draper, of the class of 1872, member of the faculty from his graduation until his death last fall, had been set aside by Mrs. Draper and her children as a permanent fund for the use of the institution, the interest to be devoted to the benefit of retiring members of the faculty and their families.

The honorary degree of master of arts was conferred upon Rev. John Henry Keiser, of the class of 1905, successful minister to the deaf in New York City.

Candidates for degrees were presented by Vice President Fay, Dr. Ely, and President Hall, as follows:

For the degree of master of arts.

Frederick Antonio Moore, B. A., 1915, Gallaudet.
Tom Lewis Anderson, B. A., 1912, Gallaudet.

Normal students.

Helen Bailey, Mitchell College, North Carolina.
Dorothy Long, Council Bluffs High School, Iowa.
Miriam Michaels, Fort Smith High School, Arkansas.

For the degree of bachelor of science.

Wallace Knowles Gibson.

William Ulen Lynch.

For the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Guilbert Campbell Braddock.

Kenneth Gordon Willman.

For the degree of bachelor of letters.

Henry Stephen Austin.

For the degree of bachelor of arts.

Dorothy Marie Conover.
Ethel Harold.
Florence Eunice Harper.
Philip Alfred Heupel.
Mary Ellen Loveall.
Ethel Monica McAvoy.

Regina Mary Olson.
Mabel Irene Pearson.
Benjamin Marshall Schowé.
Ada Ruth Studt.
Sara Alanson Tredwell.
Effie Anna Weseen.

Caroline Dorothea Wolf.

Dr. David Jayne Hill, of Washington, addressed the graduating class.

The benediction was pronounced by Rev. John Henry Keiser, Episcopal minister to the deaf, New York City.

CONFERRING OF DEGREES.

On the closing day of the term, June 19, 1918, degrees and certificates were conferred in accordance with the recommendations of presentation day, with four exceptions.

Messrs. Guilbert Campbell Braddock and Kenneth Gordon Willman, having made up their deficiencies and thus completed all requirements for graduation, were each given the degree of bachelor of arts.

Mr. Henry Stephen Austin, having made up all but one deficiency, was granted the degree of bachelor of philosophy.

Mr. Philip Alfred Heupel, because of his marriage on June 15, 1918, a few days before the close of college, was, according to the rules of the faculty, not allowed to receive his degree.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PERCIVAL HALL, *President.*

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

APPENDIX A.

CATALOGUE OF STUDENTS AND PUPILS, BY STATES, 1917-18.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Alabama :
 Harper, Florence.
Arkansas :
 Coats, Dewey.
 Wallace, Mamie.
California :
 Guire, Oscar.
 Peterson, Lewis.
 Valiant, Walter.
 Whitworth, George.
Colorado :
 Barnett, Vern.
 Braddock, Guilbert.
 Frewing, Robert.
 Lawver, Esther.
 Matthew, Gordon.
 Studt, Ada.
 Wilson, Powell.
Connecticut :
 Bouchard, Joseph.
 Lewis, Gertrude.
 Shahinian, Marie.
District of Columbia :
 Lynch, Ulen.
 McAvoy, Monica.
Florida :
 Austin, Henry.
Illinois :
 Burns, Robey.
 Eskew, William.
 Peard, Forrest.
Indiana :
 Schowe, Ben M.
Iowa :
 Jung, Evelyn.
 Marty, John.
 Pearson, Mabel.
 Rebal, Frank.
 Waggoner, Mildred.
Kansas :
 Atkins, Ruth.
 Dohrmann, Frank.
 Ferguson, Gerald.
 Houze, Clyde.
 Linton, Pearl.
 Paxton, Lawrence.
 Smith, Harley.
 Stewart, George.
 Wolverton, Jean.
Kentucky :
 Kannapell, Gordon.
 Tuck, Sara.

Louisiana :
 Courrege, Armand.
Maine :
 Wadlin, Ernest.
Maryland :
 Hetzler, Wroth.
 Moss, Elizabeth.
 Winterling, Esther.
Massachusetts :
 Cohen, Blume.
Michigan :
 Maczkowski, Earl.
Minnesota :
 Earsley, Etta.
 Koenig, Theresa.
 Lauritsen, Wesley.
 Post, Eunice.
 Rosen, Alex.
 Werner, Maurice.
Mississippi :
 Hume, Boyd.
 McMullan, Frank.
Missouri :
 Toner, Isabelle.
 Wear, Carl.
 Wolf, Caroline.
Montana :
 Cole, Julia.
 Gibson, Wallace.
Nebraska :
 Maxwell, Estella.
 Olson, Regina.
 Weseen, Effie.
New Jersey :
 Dobbins, Charles.
New York :
 Lewis, Gertrude.
 May, William.
 Rozboril, Matthew.
 Tredwell, Sara.
North Carolina :
 Cathoun, James.
 Coltrane, Pearl.
 Kirby, Ruth.
 Pike, Hazel.
 West, Julian.
North Dakota :
 Billigmeier, Herbert.
 Clark, Glen.
 Francis, Doris.
 Haley, Wendell.
 Heupel, Philip.

Ohio:
 Bennett, Merritt.
 Jones, Helen.
 Pilliod, Norbert.
 Oklahoma:
 Harold, Ethel.
 Logan, Mary.
 McDaniel, Mabel.
 Wilcoxson, Ella.
 Oregon:
 Dodd, Julia.
 Kau, Marguerite.
 Walker, Clyde.
 Pennsylvania:
 Davies, George.
 Flenner, Miriam.
 Harmon, Edward.
 Pennell, Mary.
 Sterck, Emily.
 Stilwell, Helen.
 South Carolina:
 Boatwright, Sophie.
 Hartin, Archie.
 Pridmore, Carl.

Total in the college-----

South Dakota:
 Hunt, Helen.
 Sloan, Ollie.
 Tennessee:
 Osborne, Thomas.
 Ozier, Claude.
 Shawl, Arthur.
 Texas:
 Stevens, Kelly.
 Washington:
 Deer, Dewey.
 Loveall, Mary.
 McNeal, Edwin.
 Sanders, Oscar.
 Steuernagel, Letha.
 Willman, Kenneth.
 West Virginia:
 Watts, Lula.
 Wisconsin:
 Conover, Dorothy.
 Hansmann, Meta.
 Jensen, Tilla.
 Kallenbach, Mary.

----- 114

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Alberta, Canada:
 Rosenroll, Richelda.
 Delaware:
 Ellingsworth, Ida.
 Lynch, Edward.
 Roberts, Pearl.
 Sines, Mabel.
 District of Columbia:
 Ball, Annie.
 Berman, Frank.
 Bostwick, Mabel.
 Burgess, Archie.
 Cicchino, Tony.
 Cissel, William.
 Cooper, Albin.
 Covington, Alice.
 Craven, Jack.
 Culverwell, Esther.
 Curtis, Raymond.
 Dunn, Delma.
 Higgins, Thelma.
 Hutchins, Elsie.
 Looney, Thomas.
 Miller, John.
 Miller, Frances.
 Miller, Mildred.
 Minter, Leonidas.
 Moore, Agnes.
 Moore, Cecil.
 Furr, Annie.

Total ----- 53

Jones, Mary.
 Neitzey, Annie.
 Norcia, Rosie.
 O'Neill, Virgie.
 Panholzer, Mary.
 Pearson, Pearl.
 Pucci, Luiggi.
 Reed, Florence.
 Ridgeway, Earl.
 Rowzee, Edwin.
 Scott, Carlisle.
 Sullivan, Charles.
 Watts, Azel.
 Watts, Bryan.
 Werdig, Robert.
 Wheeler, Clara.
 Wuerdemann, John.
 Manitoba, Canada:
 McShane, Muriel.
 Nicholson, Ethelwynne.
 South Carolina:
 Clarkson, Ella.
 Tennessee:
 Lucado, Prentis.
 Rittenberg, Sam.
 Sellers, Andrew.
 West Virginia:
 MacVeigh, Helen.
 Schultz, Raymond.
 Smith, Kathleen.

APPENDIX B.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS OF GALLAUDET COLLEGE, 1918-19.

President and professor of applied mathematics and pedagogy.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Vice president and professor of languages.—Edward Allen Fay, M. A., Ph. D., Sc. D., Litt. D.

Professor of English and history.—John Burton Hotchkiss, M. A., Litt. D.

Professor of natural science.—Charles Russell Ely, M. A., Ph. D.

Professor of English and biology.—Herbert E. Day, M. A.

Professor of mathematics and engineering.—Isaac Allison, E. E.

Professor of Latin and English.—Elizabeth Peet, B. A.

Librarian and instructor in mathematics and gymnastics.—Helen Northrop, B. A.

Assistant professor of Latin and natural science.—Victor O. Skyberg, M. A.

Instructor in mathematics and physical director.—Frederick H. Hughes, M. A.

Instructor in agriculture.—Harley D. Drake, B. A., M. S.

Emeritus instructor in drawing.—Arthur D. Bryant, B. Ph.

Instructor in English and history.—Irving S. Fusfeld, M. A.¹

Instructor in applied art and drawing, and in charge of college women.—Charlotte E. Weiss.

Instructor in printing.—Altamont M. Rogers.

Registrar and Secretary to the President.—Lois I. Herrington.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTICULATION AND NORMAL INSTRUCTION, 1918-19.

In charge.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Instructors.—Sarah Harvey Porter, M. A., Annie E. Jameson, Musa Marbut, M. A.

Normal students.—Ida Gaarder, Iowa State Teachers College, Iowa; Rose Woodward, Morganton High School, Morganton, N. C.

FACULTY AND OFFICERS OF THE KENDALL SCHOOL, 1918-19.

President.—Percival Hall, M. A., Litt. D.

Principal.—Arthur L. Roberts, M. A.

Instructors.—Musa Marbut, M. A., supervising teacher of oral classes; Helen Fay; Grace D. Ely; Margaret Compton; Edith Nelson, M. A.

Instructor in art and manual training.—Margaret Wafter.

Instructor in sewing and cooking.—Agnes E. Suman.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT, 1918-19.

Supervisor and disbursing agent.—Louis L. Hooper, M. A.

Attending physician.—Harry H. Donnally, M. D.

Dentist.—

Matron, Gallaudet College.—Mrs. Cora V. Troup.

Girls' matron, Kendall School.—Mrs. Carrie R. Timberlake.

Boys' matron, Kendall School.—Mrs. Arthur L. Roberts.

Girls' supervisor.—Virginia Haywood.

Boys' supervisor.—Robert Fuller.

Master of shop.—Norman Herrington.

Gardener.—Edward Mangum.

Farmer.—Harley D. Drake, B. A., M. S.

Chief engineer.—William J. Muir.

¹ Granted leave of absence to enter United States Army.

STUDENTS AND PUPILS ADMITTED, 1918-19.

IN THE COLLEGE.

Arizona :	Nebraska :
Bible, Lenore.	Anderson, Edith.
Colorado :	Birk, Cecilia.
Teitelbaum, Bernhard.	Jensen, Mine.
Connecticut :	Kilcoyne, Catherine.
Baldwin, Clarence.	Tamislea, James.
District of Columbia :	New York :
Werdig, Robert.	Funk, John.
Florida :	Herdtfelder, August.
Randall, Laurance.	Higgins, Matthew.
Illinois :	Orman, James Nestor.
Cherry, Ladislaw.	Pusrin, Bella.
Iowa :	Ohio :
Hanson, Harold.	Lat Fountain, Lewis.
Kansas :	Pence, Helen.
Linton, Pearl. ¹	Sattler, Magdalena.
Kentucky :	Oklahoma :
Aronovitz, Louis.	Nauney, Nora.
Kannapell, Robert.	Pennsylvania :
Manitoba, Canada :	Connor, Fred.
McShane, Muriel.	Harmon, Marion.
Nicholson, Ethelwynne.	Zielinski, Leo.
Maryland :	South Carolina :
Baynes, Harry.	Clarkson, Ella.
Downes, Noah.	South Dakota :
Leitch, Ruth.	Mills, Anson.
Moss, Helen.	Sauvage, Esther.
Minnesota :	Tennessee :
Lindholm, Toivo.	Lucado, Prentis.
Mississippi :	Rittenberg, Sam.
Breazeale, John.	West Virginia :
Hume, Boyd. ¹	Whitehead, Maurice.
Montana :	Wisconsin :
Patrick, Henry.	Bausch, Anna.
Total	Cohen, Jacob.

45

IN THE KENDALL SCHOOL.

Canada :	New York :
Stinson, Kathleen.	McLaren, Bruce.
District of Columbia :	Tennessee :
Glorius, Frances.	Lucado, Ida May.
Obermiller, Grant.	Virginia :
Rodeheaver, Margaret.	Angel, Virginia.
Stancliffe, Walton.	West Virginia :
Kansas :	Gollner, Catherine.
Lahn, Nathau.	
Vaughan, Daniel.	
Total	

11

¹ Readmitted.

APPENDIX C.

REGULATIONS.

1. The academic year is divided into three terms, the first beginning on the last Thursday in September and closing on the 24th of December; the second beginning the 29th of December and closing the next to the last Friday in March; the third beginning on the following Monday and closing the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June.
2. The vacation is from the Wednesday before the last Wednesday in June to the last Thursday in September.
3. There are holidays at Thanksgiving, Christmas, Washington's Birthday, Easter, and Decoration Day.
4. Pupils may visit their homes during the regular vacation and on the above-named holidays, but at no other time unless for some special urgent reason, and then only by permission of the president.
5. The bills for the maintenance and tuition of pupils supported by their friends must be paid semiannually in advance.
6. The charge for pay pupils is \$400 per annum. This sum covers all expenses in the primary department except clothing and extraordinary medical attention, and all in the college except clothing, books, and extraordinary medical attention.
7. All deaf-mutes of teachable age, of good mental capacity, and properly belonging to the District of Columbia are received without charge. To students from the States and Territories who have not the means of defraying all the expenses of the college course, the board of directors renders such assistance as circumstances seem to require, so far as the means at its disposal will allow.
8. It is expected that the friends of the pupils will provide them with clothing, and it is important that upon entering or returning to the institution they should be supplied with a sufficient amount for an entire year. All clothing should be plainly marked with the owner's name.
9. All letters concerning pupils or applications for admission should be addressed to the president.
10. The institution is open to visitors during term time on Thursdays only, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m. Visitors are admitted to chapel service on Sunday afternoons at 3.30 p. m.

APPENDIX D.

REMARKS AT THE DEDICATION OF THE NEW DORMITORY FOR COLLEGE WOMEN.

By President PERCIVAL HALL.

In 1857, the Hon. Amos Kendall gave to the Columbia Institution for the Deaf 3 acres of ground on what is now Florida Avenue near Eighth Street N. E., and a wooden dwelling house in order to establish a school for deaf children in the District of Columbia. In 1859, he caused to be erected at his own expense a substantial brick building, only a few yards from where we are now gathered, as a permanent home for deaf children for whose interest he had worked so devotedly. It may be of interest to know that no contract for the erection of this building was ever made. General plans were submitted to a reputable builder of Washington, and he was asked to name the cost of erecting a first-class brick building of the size indicated. He fixed the sum at \$8,000, completed the building, presented the bill to Mr. Kendall, who immediately paid it without question.

This building erected by Mr. Kendall remained, until less than two years ago, as a useful part of the equipment of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf. Before the foundation of the college, it housed Edward Miner Gallaudet, the principal of the institution; his mother, the matron; and the teachers and children under their charge. As the needs of the institution grew, Congress provided liberally for the enlargement of this building, and it was added to until it accommodated all of the pupils of the primary department and, finally, the young women who were admitted to the collegiate department.

With the increase of young women in Gallaudet College, it became more and more evident that a building especially adapted to their needs, safe from the dangers of fire, and conveniently arranged for the housing of young women in small groups, was a pressing need of the institution. This was pointed out to Congress by Dr. Gallaudet before he gave up his management of the institution. Two years ago an appropriation was made to cover the erection of a building of the desired type. Preliminary plans prepared by Prof. Allison, of our faculty, and by the president of the institution, were put in the hands of Supt. Elliott Woods, of the Capitol Building and Grounds, who was placed in charge of the construction of the building by the act of Congress granting the appropriation. Messrs. O. A. Mechlin and F. Chas. Starr, architectural engineers, and Mr. F. L. Pearson, associate architect, prepared the final plans under the direction of Mr. Woods, and the building was begun in the fall of 1916 under the direct supervision of Mr. Gilmore.

No more suitable location for the building could be found than that of the old dormitory. The old building was therefore removed,

the young women of the college housed in the homes of the president and the faculty, and the work of the institution was carried on without serious interruption until the new building was nearly enough completed to be used by the young women of the college and their officers.

In spite of the ever-increasing cost of material and the difficulties attending building during the time of war, the construction of the new building has proceeded steadily and successfully under the able direction of Mr. Woods. Congress has met the continually increasing cost of material and labor by adding to the original appropriation enough to complete the building practically as originally designed.

The new building is arranged to accommodate comfortably 6 officers and teachers, 3 domestics, and over 60 students. A small gymnasium, swimming pool, two recitation rooms for the young women, domestic science instruction room, laundry, reading room, dispensary, and hospital rooms are also provided. Comfortable combination living and study rooms, nearly all arranged for two students, each simply but substantially furnished and each containing a separate closet for every student, and a lavatory, make the accommodations all that could be desired. The building is constructed throughout of fire-proof material, the outside walls being of brick, the framework of steel, and the partitions and floors of concrete and tile. Careful consideration has been given to ventilation and light. I believe I may say that the institution has been provided with one of the most comfortable, safe, and durable buildings which could possibly have been designed.

When Edward Miner Gallaudet was called upon to take charge of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf as its first principal, he brought with him as matron for the children under his care his own mother, Sophia Fowler Gallaudet. She herself was deaf and had been one of the first and most brilliant pupils of the parent school at Hartford, founded by her husband, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. Her energy and determination reflected in her son, Edward Miner Gallaudet, her successful labors with the deaf children under her care in this institution, and her continued interest in all connected with the college up to the very time of her death, makes it seem most fitting that the new building should bear the name Sophia Fowler Hall.

I now dedicate this new building to the use of the deaf young women who gather at Gallaudet College from all parts of the United States to enjoy the benefits and privileges which Congress has made possible for them here.

APPENDIX E.

AN ADDRESS OF ROBERT PATTERSON AT GALLAUDET COLLEGE ON PRESENTATION DAY, MAY 1, 1918.

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

This place on the program is the more acceptable since its intent is to be an honor to the Gallaudet College Alumni Association, rather than to its president personally. And it is appreciated because it offers a twofold opportunity—first, to speak the mind of our association; and second, to express a closer affiliation with our Alma Mater.

It is not to be inferred, however, that we are lacking in the proper college spirit. That were well-nigh an impossibility after our struggle for the attainment of the higher education, especially since this hall of learning has the distinction of being the only one of its kind in the history of the world; and its work is so filled with glorious results. For are we not always eager to renew association with the life at our college; always aglow over the memory of halcyon days spent within its sphere of influence; and always interested in following its career? What need to point to the wonder and bliss of mental growth during our passing through these great doors of learning; to the stimulus and polish of personal contact with varied ideals of scholarship and of personality; to the inspiration of sighting the lighted way of the world; to the joy of a welcome as efficient workers in the world's program of service; to the zest of keener apprehensions to enjoy the blessings of life in spite of the hampering bounds of the silence which is an inalienable part of our earthly existence? This wide range of benefits is sure to establish in our hearts a gratitude which is not capable of ever deteriorating into indifference toward our Alma Mater, much less into forgetfulness.

We are glad to come into this community of interest this afternoon. It is a privilege again to do honor to our Alma Mater at her shrine. It is a sort of renewal of our youth to get once more into the fine old swing of the chapel procession, and to rejoice with the graduating class in the beautiful ceremony of presentation for academic honors. It was a happy thought which brought the joy and dignity of presentation day as the prelude to the customary commencement. The pleasure of the day is accentuated by the fact that it comes at this time of year when the frost is out of the ground, and dear old Kendall Green is budding forth into blossoms and leaves under blue skies and soft zephyrs. Of no small moment is the efficacy of these gentle influences on the heartstrings, stirring into bloom hope and aspiration, thereby calling forth the perennial discovery of a new world and a new view of life. What more fitting occasion for our Alma Mater to send forth her graduating class into the world's service?

On this presentation day of 1918 something new enters into the familiar emotions. It is the joy of dedicating Sophia Fowler Hall. We gladly join in congratulating President Hall and the board of directors upon this splendid achievement; and the women students upon their good fortune in coming into possession at last of this permanent domicile. The name also is appropriate as it honors the wonderful deaf woman whose inspiring life story is beautifully told by the late lamented Prof. Draper in the American Annals of the Deaf. She was one of the pupils in the first public school for the deaf when it was opened in Hartford in 1817. Although she was then 19 years of age, she had to begin, like a child, with the very first rudiments of an education. But such was her intelligence, courage, industry, and ambition that her progress aroused the wonder and admiration of her teacher, Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet. And it was small wonder that her naive modesty, womanliness, and personal charms so captivated his fancy and heart that their lives so naturally commingled. The happy union brought to her the joy and glory of motherhood; eight fine children—four sons and four daughters—rose up to call her blessed. Of her sons two devoted their lives to the uplift of the deaf, one leading the way for them into church service and missionary work, and the other opening the pathway to higher education. This honored mother developed into the noble Roman matron type, attracting the notice which a striking presence always commands, and drawing about her a circle of friends by the magnetism of her fine personality. Her dignity, wisdom, and influence were felt during her matronship of the Columbia Institution; men of power and influence, because of knowing and admiring her, took an interest in the upbuilding of the institution, especially of its collegiate department. Her death was beautiful and peaceful, coming as it did one Sabbath evening in May, 1877, in her eightieth year while she was kneeling in silent prayer at her bedside in the home of her son, Edward. Such was the woman in whose honor this hall is dedicated. There is magic in her name to open the hearts of the women students to the influence of her beautiful ideal of womanhood; and in cherishing and pursuing it, they will enter into joy—the joy of true womanhood.

In this building is written a fresh evidence of the greatness of our Government, of its continued confidence in the ability of the deaf to pursue higher education, and of its willingness to continue a helping hand that they may have equality of opportunity in higher education with their hearing brethren. This hall, coming as it does amid the stress and strain of the world-struggle, will be a constant reminder of the wonderful fact that our college came into being during the dark days of the Civil War.

What was it that thus brought forth the birth of our Alma Mater? The very spirit which impelled the entry of our country into the present war with the determination that the world shall be made safe for democracy—the spirit which gave impetus to the Declaration of Independence and opened the door to freedom—the spirit which recognized the right of man to education and gave life to the public school and to the State university—in short, the spirit of democracy which is the spirit of justice between man and man, working out human progress.

The spread of this spirit, persistent as it has been, has, however, been slow but nevertheless sure,

" — through many an age
Of pain, toil, striving, grief and rage."

It had its genesis in the overthrow of the ancient theory of "Might is right." It received a great impulse through the influence of Jean Jacques Rousseau's "Social Contract" (1762) and of Thomas Paine's "Rights of Man" (1791-92). It is now proclaiming to the world the great theme, "The Rights of Nations," as enunciated by President Wilson in his historic address to Congress. It will be next chanting the battle cry of "The Brotherhood of Man," as civilization seems so to decree. And thus it will press on until heaven is brought down to earth.

Who can have more cause to be thankful for the evolution of this spirit than the deaf? In the olden time when the principle prevailed that education was an affair of the individual, only the favored children of the earth walked in the paths of learning and culture. What wonder that the deaf had no chance? The calamity of deafness stood over its victims like a grim jailer by virtue of the dictum of Aristotle (B. C. 384-322) that the ear is "the organ of instruction."

Fortunately for the deaf, this theory was challenged by Girolamo Cardano of Milan (1501-1571) when he advanced the principle that "ideas can be associated directly with writing without the intervention of sound, and so 'the deaf-mute can hear by reading and speak by writing.'" This principle, clear and accurate as we know it to be, was, however, a long time making its way into the domain of realization. It was not put to the test until about 1760 when, simultaneously but independently of one another, and under the sway of different ideals, schools were opened by the Abbé de l'Epée in France, Samuel Heinicke in Germany, and Thomas Braidwood in Great Britain. Then the long dark night which had hung over the deaf ended in a dawn which brought the wonder and joy of a new day into their lives, lightening the burden of a gray existence.

It is but justice to call attention on this occasion to the fact that it was in our great sister republic, France, the star of hope first rose on the free education of the deaf, when De l'Epée chose to let the light shine down upon his work and gladly spread the knowledge of his art. The romance of his unselfish service paved the way for the coming of the public education of the deaf. The French Government, in honor of his memory after his death, established the Royal Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Paris in 1791. It was in this very same institution that our Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet received the gift of the enchanted rod with which to smite the rock; and the precious stream of education came out abundantly for the deaf of our country.

It is interesting also to recall that in this Paris institution was established in about 1838 "a higher course, with the title of classe d'instruction complémentaire," in accordance with the will of Dr. J. M. G. Itard, for many years its physician. Doubtless this had an influence upon the rise of the high class in the American school and the New York institution in 1852. But it remained for America

to reach the zenith when this college was founded in 1864, and brought forth this golden era of education for the deaf. For this we can not be too grateful or too happy that it is our good fortune to live in this grand country of ours.

Honor and justice and gratitude call upon us in this time of crisis to pledge anew our loyalty to our country. There is a new world of big thoughts and generous sentiments which is awakening men to a fuller consciousness of duty and sacrifice. To the "Wake up, America" spirit we, too, are responsive, giving our patriotic impulses full play to help our country in its tremendous activities to achieve victory, and not a few of our own sons are "out to win," as Lieut. Coningsby Dawson tersely expresses it. This is no time merely to do our bit, but to do our utmost for our country, so that—

* * * the Star-Spangled Banner in triumph shall wave
Over the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Nor is this all. It is equally fitting that we should renew our pledge of loyalty to our alma mater. There is a tug at our sense of appreciation, calling upon us to give more of our thoughts to her, to meet more adequately her claim on our devotion, to make our loyalty one of deeds, not words alone, and to prove ourselves worthy of our sainted Edward Miner Gallaudet, whose vision, genius, and knight-errantry made possible our participation in the advantages and the honor of our college.

It is likely that, on account of its super burdens of carrying on the war, our Government may not be able to erect another building on Kendall Green for some time to come. There is a pressing need of an administration building, which, by providing for offices, class rooms, library, and halls for use of the various society activities, would release certain rooms for dormitory purposes and thus make possible a larger attendance. We are offered an opportunity to make a gift of such a building to our alma mater as a memorial of our beloved college founder. It would not only be a tangible proof of our appreciation of what the Government has already done for our college but also a visible token of our love and gratitude for the great friend who believed in us. Would it require sacrifices? Certainly. But we would be strengthened and ennobled by them; we would then understand and appreciate something of the sacrifice our friend made in living and working for our benefit. Not until we have done our part can we fully approve ourselves and show ourselves approved to the world.

It is a beautiful thing that we are doing this afternoon in consecrating this hall. Long may it stand as a fitting memorial of the noble deaf mother whose romantic career is linked with all that is best and beautiful in the life and education of the deaf! Shall there not now arise another building on the other side of the campus in memory of the son who fought to a successful issue the battle of higher education for the deaf? Then the two buildings on either side of the statue of the father—how complete would be such a noble trinity of monuments, telling to the world the proud story of the rise and progress of the education of the deaf in America.

Let there be among us a firm spirit of faith, courage, and self-denial; and oh, let neither clouds of doubt nor mists of discord rise to dim the bright hope of success.

APPENDIX F.

ADDRESS OF DR. DAVID JAYNE HILL, GALLAUDET COLLEGE, PRESENTATION DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1918.

**PRESIDENT HALL, MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND OF THE
FACULTY, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN:**

I suppose it is because I have the honor to be the last addition to the board of directors that I have the additional honor of being permitted to address a few words this afternoon to the graduating class.

I feel that I am quite inadequate to the complete expression of the little I have to say in the presence of those who have two methods of communication, when I have only one, and I fear that after the poetry of motion with which we have all been charmed in the beautiful address of Dr. Patterson, the president of the alumni, my simple prose will sound very crude and very dull.

It is now just 20 years since, coming as a resident to Washington, I have known this institution. Among my earliest friends here was its president, Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet. I come to you with no eulogy upon him, but I can not pass over the opportunity without availing myself of it to express the sincere regard—I may say the reverence—I have entertained for the founder of this institution. As scholar, as citizen, as educator, as patriot, he stood eminent in this community. His interests were most varied. His primary interest, of course, was to form an avenue to the human soul that would reach out into this great universe which we are all permitted to know something of, but whose inmost glories and grander possibilities may be beyond the senses and the ken of all of us. But Dr. Gallaudet, devoted as he was to the instruction of his students, had other interests very wide and very diversified. Among them, I recall, was his devotion to a subject which it seems to me has met with a great misfortune in the world—international law. Descended from an ancestry that had its origin in the Swiss Republic, and coming to the United States, where he was born in this land of liberty, how could it be otherwise? Then, looking out upon the strife of nations, he felt that there must come a time when justice and right would prevail among the nations, as in these Republics they have already been brought to prevail among individual citizens.

His monument is here, but not all of his monument. However much in the future this institution grows, however many beautiful buildings you may have upon this lovely campus, however fine may be the specific monument of which the president has spoken to you, and with which you are going to honor yourselves, I hope, as well as the memory of Dr. Gallaudet, there will be upon this earth a monument grander than that altogether. All over this land, in every State

of the Union there are men and women, fountains of influence going out and never ceasing going out for all time, and these are a part of that great invisible monument to Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet.

And now, my young friends of the graduating class, what is the lesson of this life, this life of toil, of devotion, of industry, of sacrifice? If I were to try to put it into one single expression I think I could find no better than this—the dignity of human service. And I say the dignity of human service because my thought is not bounded by such a limitation as the utility of human service. Everyone who has ever had anything done for him appreciates the utility of human service because he is its beneficiary. But there is another side to it, and to my mind it is the great side—the dignity of human service. It is living power in the life of the man or the woman who, with consecration of spirit and earnestness and sacrifice renders human service, be it small, or be it great. It widens knowledge, it interests us in things that otherwise would never interest us. Without it we should live in the little narrow circle of our sensations, seeking our pleasures, seeking a life of amusement and of self-entertainment. With it we are brought to understand life. We look out upon the great world to know by what instruments, by what added powers, and in what new forms we may serve in the broadening of the sympathies until we rise from association with our family and our community and our Nation to the wider interests of the world. These dignify human life. These tend to make us as great as our inherited powers and our best endeavors can make us. And so I say I think the lesson of this life is the dignity of human service, and this has an ever-widening circle.

I was much interested in what the speaker said with regard to the beginning of this institution as a family, Dr. Gallaudet and his dear old mother, his deaf mother. How he loved her! How she loved him! And how they loved to help and serve each other! And that spark, that service between son and mother, between mother and son, went out to a wider relationship. Amidst the agonies and the confusion of civil war this institution was born, and it was a very small thing. I think I have heard that at the beginning there was one teacher—that was Dr. Gallaudet—and seven students, just a little family. All the great things in the world have risen from families. Christianity itself, all that is great, all that is good, all that is potent in our lives has begun somewhere. But it is the essence of the spirit of service that is the important thing.

Suppose there had been no such feeling in this family circle. Well, there never would have been a school. And my young friends, it is very natural for you, even with all the pride you entertain of having completed your course of study, and looking forward to graduation and diplomas, to think very modestly of your powers. You are very likely to say to yourself, "But what can I ever do to serve. I am just one little human atom." You do not know, Dr. Gallaudet did not know, his dear old mother had no thought, of what they were growing into and what would grow out of their endeavor. The important thing, therefore, is to start with the spirit because the opportunity always comes. It always comes.

What an opportunity there is for us all now. What an opportunity this war has created for human service on the part of every

one of us. There are millions of women in this country whose busy hands have been working, even when we were in that cold, unsympathetic, I might almost say inhuman attitude of neutrality, with small nations crushed, with women and children sacrificed by a ruthless power engaged upon a predatory enterprise, and we were disposed, because we did not understand it—let us say in all charity—we were disposed to say, "It is no affair of ours." Now this war has come and is running through us like a red-hot plowshare, and we feel that there is nothing human that is foreign to us. And when our brave boys are over there, some of them dying at this moment, perhaps, in the trenches, we think of them. They have thought of others. We are all thinking of others. The opportunity is great.

I was very much attracted by a sentence in the oration of the young lady who spoke first this afternoon about the Japanese garden when she spoke of the artist's flower being nothing but a stalk and a petal until the wind stirred it to life. Good Christian people, we were all but pretty stalks and petals until the wind stirred us to life.

There is one important reflection which I will add with regard to the spirit of service that has been stirred up among us as it never was before, and that is that this conception changes the perspective of human history. I do not believe it will ever be possible for us to write history or read it or study it quite in the spirit that our fathers did. We shan't have much interest in who built the pyramids, we shan't have much interest in who built the walls of Babylon, or what king succeeded in dethroning another king and starting a new dynasty. When we become interested in the great onward march of human endeavor in the world, our question will be, our interest will require an answer to that question, "Who has done the things that are moving the world forward?" And in that day the history that will be taught in our schools and the history that will quicken the minds and the hearts of future generations will not be found in genealogical tables, nor in maps of political geography, nor in any of those things. That will be found in the record of human progress and who has made it, and in that day the Gallaudets and the Bells, and people of that kind who have done something to improve human conditions, to make the world an easier place to live in, will have their place as the great characters of history.

I say this with some of the sense of responsibility of a student of history. I say it because it comes over me with great force that the interest of mankind is going to be quickened by what has happened in the last three or four years on this planet and sent speeding forward in a new direction.

Now, my young friends, at this late hour you do not expect me, you do not want me to lecture you. I would like to leave you with just this thought, that the line of growth for you is not along the line of gradual acquisition of technical knowledge to gratify your curiosity, not along the line of immediate palpable gain that can be counted in a bank book, but that growth of mind and heart and spirit that will fit you, that will fit us all, for the opportunities of human service, whether great or small, that may come to us. [Applause.]

APPENDIX G.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

By PRESIDENT HALL.

Since we met in this hall a year ago, two of our oldest and most distinguished friends have been called away.

Dr. Edward Miner Gallaudet, first principal of the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, founder of Gallaudet College and its president from its foundation in 1864 until his retirement in 1910, died at his home in Hartford, Conn., on September 26, 1917.

To recount his services for this institution would be to tell practically its whole history. To give any adequate idea of his work for the deaf people of the United States would be a difficult task. For many years he stood as the foremost educator of the deaf in the world.

While his services to our college can never be forgotten, and his influence upon the education of the deaf throughout the world can not be recounted, it is perhaps, after all, in the hearts of his students, their children, and their children's children, that his memory will be most lovingly cherished. In 1907 the alumni of the college, as a testimonial of their love and affection, began the accumulation of a fund to be known as the Edward Miner Gallaudet memorial fund. With part of this fund the portrait which hangs upon this chapel wall was purchased during his lifetime.

Since his death a movement has been started to place upon the grounds of this institution a suitable memorial building. Dr. Gallaudet himself has bequeathed to the memorial fund the sum of \$1,000. The alumni have already given in cash and pledges enough to make a total of approximately \$7,000 toward this object, and in time it is hoped that an Edward Miner Gallaudet Memorial Hall will stand on Kendall Green as a fitting monument to the inestimable work done by Edward Miner Gallaudet for the deaf of this country and of the world.

The other good friend who left us on November 3, 1917, was Dr. Amos G. Draper. Dr. Draper entered Gallaudet College in 1868, graduated in 1872, was immediately given an appointment as tutor, later as instructor and professor, and spent all of the remainder of his life as a member of the faculty of Gallaudet College.

Dr. Draper was one of the best known and most loved of the alumni. He was a writer of clearness and note on matters connected with the education of the deaf. He held positions of high honor among the association of the deaf, and was sent to represent the American deaf at the World's Congress of the Deaf at Paris in 1889. He was also chosen treasurer of the Garfield memorial fund, and was highly instrumental in the successful erection of the statue to Thomas

Hopkins Gallaudet, by Daniel French, which stands before the main entrance of this building.

On April 29 I received from Mrs. Amos G. Draper a letter from which I quote the following paragraphs:

We are anxious to have some memorial to Dr. Draper that will at the same time be of benefit to the institution where he worked so long and in whose welfare he was so greatly interested.

Knowing how greatly he appreciated the action of the board of directors when he sent in his resignation two years ago, it seemed to us that something of that nature would be the best way to expend the memorial. I am therefore empowered by them to notify you that we have decided to set aside \$10,000 as a trust fund to be kept intact, and the interest to be expended by the board of directors for the benefit of one or more members of the faculty as it becomes necessary for such to retire.

We hope that this may be the incentive to others to make similar bequests of greater or smaller amounts; and that the day is not far distant when the institution will have an endowment of at least half a million upon which to draw for its advancement.

The gift of this fund to our institution is most inspiring. As Dr. Draper's whole life and interest were given to our college and its students, his family in making this bequest will keep forever in the minds of the newer generations the love and affection which he always held for Gallaudet College.

